
AND NOW

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY—SARAH JAMES WOOD, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM WOOD, Defendant.
The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant,
You are hereby summoned to appear with-
in twenty days after service of this summons
exclusive of the day of service, and defend the
above, entitled action in the court aforesaid.
In case of your failure so to do, a *default* will
be entered against you according to the
demand of the complaint, of which a copy is
herewith served upon you.

DOE & HYZER, Plaintiff's Att. by
P. O. Address: Janesville Rock Co. Wis.
doubledover

**STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT
—ROCK COUNTY.**—In reprobate.
Notice is hereby given that at a Special Term
of the County Court to be held at the County
Court at the Court House, in the city of Janesville,
Rock Co., in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of
January next, at 10 o'clock a.m. and follow-
ing in order, will be heard and considered:
The petition of Thomas J. Devin, for the ap-
pointment of John J. H. Pesse, as Clerk of the
County Court of Rock County, Wis., in and to
said City—Dec. 30, 1882.
By the Court. AMOS P. TILGHARD,
County Judge.

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"The New York *Tribune* thinks that 'the sooner Harvard University admits women upon exactly the same terms with Oxford the better for her reputation for intelligence and usefulness.'"

"—In the late report of Attorney-General Baldwin, of Indiana, he shows that he has collected and added to the permanent and common-school funds of the State \$101,000 in two years.

"—Rev. Mr. Von Schluembach, an evangelist, who in former years labored extensively among the Germans of New York, has engaged in evangelistic work in Germany, where he is meeting with success.

"—The money given the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection by the brothers Robert L. and Alexander Stuart, of New York, in the last ten years, has secured the building of 276 churches, in which at least 28,400 persons worship every Sabbath.

"—The claims that educational interests in the South are almost neglected, is now well founded. Since the war the Methodist Church has expended \$4,000,000 upon education in that section. All other denominations have contributed \$6,000,000 for the same purpose. —*Chicago Journal.*

"—The law of Washington Territory, passed a year ago, requires every incorporated city or town to be one school district and to make provision for graded schools. Seattle, Olympia and other towns which are now building new school-houses are preparing for grades as required.

"—In the Methodist Episcopal Church there are 20,468 Sunday-schools, 228,912 officers and teachers, and 1,585,717 scholars. The National Association of Sunday-School Union and Tract Society, it has aided 40,000 Sunday-schools, at an expense of \$475,000.

"—There is theoretically no distinction as to sex in the Chicago Homoeopathic College, but the females complain that there, in fact, many discriminations against them, such as their frequent exclusion from clinical lectures and the wards of hospitals. They threaten to leave in a body unless they get all the privileges accorded to the male students. —*Chicago News.*

"—The *Congregationalist* tells this funny episode in candidating, which occurred in a church during the past summer, which was, on the lookout for a minister: "A man, supposed to be influential with the committee, received a very urgent letter from a minister of another denomination, saying that he was one of twin brothers, both ministers, and that together they were willing to undertake pulp work and pastoral duties, for one of them, and let them once appear at that pulpit, he was sure the plan would work. The letter was passed to a prominent member of the committee, who, after perusing it, puckered up his mouth and removed his glasses to remark that undoubtedly all the brains in those two heads would be demanded, but the committee must insist on having them under but one hat."

How He Tamed Them.

A curious history, and one that sheds many gleams of light upon the character of beasts in the menagerie, is that of Henri Martin, the lion tamer, who died, ninety years old, quietly at his home, "among his colts and butterflies and his birds of botany." Martin, according to his own letters, began to cultivate his gift of control over animals in the days when he was connected with a circus, by acquiring an extraordinary power over horses, which he taught every trick known to the profession, and some of which have hardly been exactly paralleled. From this he went on to taming wild beasts, and soon after he had started business as part proprietor of a menagerie he had labored eight months in training a royal tiger and had taught a spotted hyena to pick up his gloves. He never seen with a whip in his hand; but he crossed his arms and gave his animals the word of command to leap on and off his shoulders, and he considered his method infinitely superior to that of the trainers who go through their business chiefly by the terrorism of a heavy whip and a revolver. Their beasts obey them, but, he said, "they are not tamed as mine were, and when one of them rebels you can judge the tragic result from the tragic end of Lucien's."

One day Martin told his wife that he anticipated trouble with his lion Cobour, who was then in a dangerous state of excitement. She begged him to put off the performance, but he said: "No; for if I should delay, I should have to wait some time the animals have caprices." The next night his prohibitions were fulfilled. Instead of performing his part properly, Cobour crouched low and dug his talons into the stage, and his eyes flared. Martin had no weapon at command except a dagger in his belt—"I have said never a whip." Instead of obeying orders the lion leaped at Martin, and a combat occurred, in the course of which the lion took Martin up in his mouth and shook him in the air. Martin struck the animal over the nose for a second time, and then, feeling his strength exhausted, gave himself up for lost, and turned back to the cage, and at the next spring he would attack the back of his neck, and so "make an end of the business." "But two seconds passed—two seconds that seemed to me an eternity. I turned around. The lion's mood had changed. He looked at the audience; he looked at me. I gave the sign to go. He went away as if nothing had happened."

It was fourteen weeks before Martin could perform again, but then the lion worked as well as usual, and continued to do so for four years without any more caprices. In taming one of his tigers Martin began by taking the brute's attention off the door of the cage, and then, armed with a dagger, went rapidly into the cage and stood looking at the tiger, which for some time lay motionless, staring at him. Then, feeling a shiver, and knowing that if the tiger saw it he would be over with him, he went swiftly out. At the end of a fortnight he went again into the cage, and this time stayed there half an hour. A third time he paid the tiger a visit of three-quarters of an hour. "The fourth time the tiger, trembling at first, lay down before the pigny who braved it." To tame a hyena Martin wrapped his legs and arms with cords and protected his head with handkerchiefs, and then, walking into the cage, went straight to the animal and offered it his forearm. The hyena bit it, and the tamer, looking steadily in its eyes, stood motionless. The next day he repeated the experiment, substituting a stick for an arm. "And all the time Martin's black pupils were flashing into the gray eyes of the hyena. The beast gave up, cringed, and smelled the feet of the master." Martin tamed his subjects by his personal influence alone, and Charles Nodier once said of him: "At the head of an army Martin might have been a Bonaparte. Chance has made a man of genius a director of a menagerie." —*Baltimore News.*

—Out of 9,627,922 registered letters and packages carried last year by the Post-office Department 726 were lost.

—The Minneapolis *Tribune* says that coats are the best land-cleaners known. It mentions that a herd of 1,000 consisting of 500 acres, in three years, Soomcomplete was the work that not a vestige of undergrowth was left.

—Nebraska was the first State that made a legal holiday for the purpose of planting trees. Since the work of tree-planting began there a grand total of 18,000,000 trees, according to trustworthy statistics, have been set out, and these are now shading 100,000 acres of prairie soil, to the great benefit of agriculture and the enrichment of the State.

—The colony of New South Wales, Australia, has shown remarkable enterprise in inducing immigration, at the negligible expense. During the last ten years no less a sum than \$2,137,786 has been paid out of the colony revenues for the purpose of securing 26,632 immigrants have been secured as the result of the outlay. This is at the rate of \$80 a head.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Brick-making along the Hudson River is one of the big industries of the State. There are about 160 yards, producing in capacity from 25,000 to 140,000 bricks per day. The daily more is about 8,000,000, or for the season of six months, 1,092,000,000. Counting a brick eight inches in length, this production would lay a walk six bricks wide around the earth. For labor these yards pay nearly \$3,000,000 in the course of the season, wages ranging from \$1.25 for small boys to \$3.50 per day for best men.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Little drops of water and little grains of sand do not amount to much individually, but when collected into an ocean, or as the component parts of the cataclysmic land, their importance is acknowledged. Five years ago a capital of \$80,000 was invested in the industry of bringing sand into New York City. At the present time \$2,000,000 are employed and the daily receipts of the boys average 4,500 tons. The greater portion of this great quantity is supposed to be used in making railway "sand"wiches, though no account is given of the amount of cement employed to effect the proper consistency.

—The matrimonial chances of a young lady in life have been determined partially by an old maid in Philadelphia. Having kept the record of 1,000 of her acquaintances who have been led to the altar, she finds that the chances between the ages of 14 and 40 are as follows: There are 32 chances at the ages of 13 and 15, 104 chances at 16 and 17, 219 chances at 18 and 19, 230 at 20 and 21, 163 at 22 and 23, 62 at 24 and 25, 60 at 26 and 27, 45 at 28 and 29, 18 at 30 and 31, 11 at 32 and 33, 5.8 at 34 and 35, 4 at 36 and 37, and 2 at 38 and 39. It will therefore be seen that from 18 to 25 is the golden age of matrimony, and that at these ages that the most chances are taken in the great lottery.—*Philadelphia Record.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Wed no woman in whom you can find no flaw.—*Gladie.*

—Trust him little who praises all, him less who censures all, and him least who is indifferent about all.—*Levator.*

—Nothing like being well up in arithmetic. A Vassar-College girl has gone into half-mourning. It is for a half-brother.

—Kosmos says: "The beliefs of one decade are the superstitions of the next; the paradoxes of to-day are the propaganda of to-morrow."

—Rosa Bonheur's portrait won a lion for \$800 and painted his portrait and sold it for \$5,000. In this life the shem will sell for more than the real, any day.—*Boston Post.*

—The tight-trousers era has developed such a tremendous crop of thin-legged young men that it is almost impossible to believe that any other kind is raised in this country.—*Chicago Journal.*

—It is a courteous thing to lend money to a stranger, taking a check for twice as much as collateral; but those who have done so complain that it is very expensive as well as disappointing.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Kerosene is a very convenient and inexpensive auxiliary to the kitchen fire, but it is not to be recommended on the score of economy, as the funeral expenses usually more than offset the saving in fuel.

Teacher: "Why, how stupid you are, to be sure! Can't multiply eighty-eight by twenty-five? I'll wager that Charles can do it in less than no time." Pupil: "I shouldn't be surprised. They say that fools multiply very rapidly nowadays."

—Rev. Mr. Beecher says he had an umbrella returned to him which he had mislaid in a sleeping-car. Next thing we know Mr. Beecher will be writing dime fiction or composing circus advertisements. When he says he had a mislaid umbrella returned he evinces decided talent in that direction.—*Norristown Herald.*

—The practice of blowing out one's gas previous to retiring should be discouraged. It is undoubtedly a sovereign cure for insomnia, but should never be indulged in by persons in normal health, or would arise in the morning bright and early, rested and rejoicing, turn off your gas before going to bed, or never blow it out.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—When a colored man complained before a Delaware Judge that at a recent whipping he received at the Sheriff's hands one more lash than the sentence called for, his Honor, magnified him by saying that when he again came up for sentence the extra lash would be deducted. There is nothing mean about that Judge; and the colored man, it is presumed, has stolen a pair of boots or something else to this square things.—*Lewistown Herald.*

The Bank Directors of Cape Ann.

Years ago, when there were not so many banks here as Cape Ann is now, a young man who had just gone into business wished to get his name discounted, and in order to make a sure thing of it he interviewed the directors personally, and each told him that it would be all right. Going to the bank the morning after the directors had met, the cashier informed him very blandly that nothing had been done for him. At the next meeting of the directors, just as they were beginning business, the door opened, and in walked the young man. Removing his hat he advanced to the table and remarked: "Messrs. Directors, individually, you are clever sort of men, but collectively you are a set of duns and I can prove it." With this he went out.—*Cape Ann (Mass.) Advertiser.*

C. J. Sketcheley, late of the Transvaal, South Africa, before the American Institute Farmers' Club. Mr. Sketcheley said that he had several years of practical experience in ostrich farming in Cape Colony. The industry of breeding ostriches for their feathers was begun in South Africa only twelve or thirteen years ago. Prior to that the wild ostriches were killed for their feathers.

At present more than \$6,200,000 worth of ostrich feathers are exported from South Africa, nine-tenths of which are the feathers of tame birds. An ostrich is first plucked at the age of six or eight months, and again at ten to nine months later, and then succeeding six to nine months. The quality and value of the feathers improve with each succeeding plucking. If an ostrich has a plentiful supply of food the feathers will grow and ripen quickly. Ostriches will thrive wherever sheep will. In fact, it is a peculiarity of their class that they will eat and digest almost anything. The breeding of ostriches is managed as follows: A pair of birds which cost at the Cape from \$750 to \$1,200, or what is called a set, consisting of a cock and two hens, are inclosed in paddock or camp any size from forty to sixty yards to two or three acres each, is larger the better. Wood is the best for the enclosure, which should be at least five feet high. The sides of the enclosure must be the artesian feeding the flocks require. The artificial feed for one hundred birds usually consists of one pound of Indian corn and about a bucketful of cut green barley, or prickly pear, per day. After the eggs are laid they are put in a incubator for hatching. On the backboard was the following statement prepared by Mr. Sketcheley:

One pair of ostriches, costing \$1,000, will produce in four years the following:

	Chicks.	Value.	Extended
First year.....	30	\$190	\$5,800
"Second year.....	30	150	4,500
"Third year.....	30	150	4,500
"Fourth year.....	30	150	4,500
Total.....	120	600	19,300

IN FEATHERS.

	Pounds.	Total Chickens.	Pounds.	Value.
First year.....	25	750	\$7.00	
"Second year.....	45	1,350	9.00	
"Third year.....	45	1,350	9.00	
"Fourth year.....	75	2,250	15.00	
Total.....	190	5,750	\$35.00	

Total value of birds, \$25,000; total value of feathers, \$12,900; grand total in four years.

Mr. Sketcheley explained that ten per cent. of the total productive value might be deducted for expenses. An ostrich will commence breeding when about six years of age, and the speaker had known ostriches breeding up to the age of thirty years. Mr. Sketcheley alluded to the twenty-two ostriches now in Central Park, which, he said, were brought from South Africa by way of Buenos Ayres. The bringing of ostriches to this country, however, was a very serious business. The most care was necessary in order to prevent their getting sick and dying. Out of a lot of 200 birds that were sent recently from South Africa some time ago only twenty-eight lives to reach Buenos Ayres.

In answer to a question as to what percentage of young chicks could be raised to a productive age, Mr. Sketcheley said that with care and under favorable circumstances a farmer might raise every chick; at any rate, not more than eight or nine per cent. of the chicks ought to be lost. When young ostriches begin to lay, if they are allowed to sit naturally, they will lay from twelve to fifteen eggs daily, and then begin to sit. They sit for two or three days, after which they will not begin to lay again for three weeks or a month. If the eggs are taken away as laid, and incubated, the birds will lay up to thirty eggs without stopping, and if well fed will begin again in two or three weeks. The number of eggs each bird will lay varies from forty to ninety per annum.

Mr. Sketcheley said: "From what I have seen of California I believe it would be the most suitable place in this country for the production of ostriches, although I have no doubt they would do well in other parts where but little frost is had."

It is proposed to form a company here for the breeding of these birds in California. Now, I am so far convinced that they will do well there, that I have offered to take the entire management of them for three or four years, paying salary but a percentage on the profits after expenses."

As an example of what had been done by artificial hatching, Mr. Sketcheley said that during the year from June 30, 1872, to June 30, 1873, one set of three birds, one cock and two hens, laid 188 eggs, which produced 133 chicks; of these sixteen died, leaving 115 young birds. Seventy-four of the birds were sold at three months old for £10 each, and estimating the remaining forty-one birds to have been worth only £12 each, a return was shown from one set of birds of £1,676. The next year the same set of ostriches laid 113 eggs, producing seventy-seven chicks, and the first six months of the third year they laid ninety-five eggs, producing eighty-one chicks being a net return of them for eighty per cent. After this the cock was killed, by a thoughtless man, for his teeth.

Dr. J. Protheroe, who owns the twenty-two breeding ostriches now in Central Park, and who brought them from South America, to which country they were brought a year ago from South Africa, spoke briefly on the subject of the care and breeding of ostriches. The speaker called attention to the fact that young ostriches required no artificial food. They would feed themselves by grazing until they were separated for breeding purposes. Dr. Protheroe expects to take his ostriches to California very soon.

The Rev. J. J. Lighthour was not in favor of raising ostriches for their feathers. He said that such an industry only fostered vanity and extravagance, and he did not believe in it. When he plucked a feather from a goose hen she ran on it, but a feather plucked from an ostrich did nobody any real good. He would not raise tobacco and he would not raise ostriches.—N. Y. Times.

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[STRIKING]

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